Cambridge University Association.

REPORT OF THE MEETING

HELD AT

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE,

ON

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31st, 1899,

To Inaugurate the Association.



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1899

SPEAKERS.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD ROTHSCHILD.

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

THE MASTER OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE MASTER OF TRUITITE COLLEGE.

PROFESSOR JEBB.

PROFESSOR T. CLIFFORD ALLBUTT.

PROFESSOR DARWIN.

PROFESSOR EWING.

THE REGISTRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY



Report of the Meeting held at Devonshire House, on Tuesday, 31st January, 1899, to inaugurate the Association.

A Meeting to inaugurate the Cambridge University Association was held at Devonshire House, Piccadilly, on Tuesday afternoon, January 31st, 1899. The Chancellor (the Duke of Devonshire) took the chair at 2.40, and was supported on the platform by the Vice-Chancellor (Dr Hill), Lord Rothschild, the Master of Trinity (Dr Butler), and Mr E. H. Parker, the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Invitations to be present had been accepted by the following members of the Provisional Organising Committee:

Sir Reginald Hanson, Bart., M.P., Prof. W. H. H. Hudson, Rt Hon. Sir Charles Hall, Baron A. von Hügel, Prof. G. D. Liveing, F.R.S., Hon. and Very Rev. Dean Leigh, A. Gee, Lord Lawrence, Prof. Ernest A. Gardner, W. S. Lilly, Prof. H. S. Foxwell, Hon. G. W. Spencer Lyttelton, W. G. P. Ellis, Prof. J. A. Ewing, F.R.S., Rev. J. Mayo, A. H. A. Morton, M.P., A. W. W. Dale, Sir C. A. Elliott, Lewis Edmunds, Q.C., Sir Robert Edgeumbe, Prof. W. Ridgeway, Sir Ernest Clarke, Dr W. Collier, E. Carpmael, Q.C.,

G. Denman, Prof. E. C. Clark, W. Blake Odgers, Q.C., Dr John Perkins, Rev. Canon H. C. Pollock, Dr John Phillips, W. D. Rawlins, Q.C., G. M. Edwards, W. Rowley Elliston, Benjamin L. Cohen, M.P., Rev. H. S. Cronin, O. Leigh Clare, M.P., Dr Arthur Ransome, F.R.S., Sir A. K. Stephenson, Rt Rev. the Bishop of Southwark, Reginald J. Smith, Q.C., J. Clay, Hon. Stephen Coleridge, Alexander Scott, W. Chawner, Master of Emmanuel College, Sir John Jardine, Sir W. H. Quayle Jones, Prof. R. C. Jebb, M.P., Edward Jenks, W. D. Niven, F.R.S., Richard Horton Smith, Q.C., Rev. Sir Borradaile Savory, Bart., Edmund Boulnois, M.P., Rev. H. Montagu Butler, Master of Trinity College, Prof. F. Jeffrey Bell, W. H. Bennett, G. Anderson Critchett, Francis Darwin, F.R.S., Prof. G. H. Darwin, F.R.S., Sir George A. Parker, C. T. Dent, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P., Dr Donald MacAlister, R. W. Shackle, E. G. W. Braunholtz, Sir H. E. G. Bulwer, Rev. T. J. Sanderson, Rt Hon. Sir Richard Temple, Bart., Dr A. W. Ward, Sir Henry Trueman Wood, Sir Robert S. Ball, F.R.S., J. L. Hannay, A. P. Humphry, John Peile, Master of Christ's College, J. C. Horobin, Hon. Lionel Holland, M.P., Dr Charles W. Pearse, Sir Archibald Geikie, F.R.S., Dr. J. Mitchell Bruce, Rt Rev. Bishop Barry, Prof. John Perry, F.R.S., Robert Purvis, M.P., J. C. Penrose, F.R.S., Prof. J. S. Reid, Rev. Prof. J. A. Robinson, Rev. R. Hudson, C. J. Clay, Rev. M. A. Bayfield, Shelford Bidwell, F.R.S., Prof. H. Marshall Ward, F.R.S., Sir R. K. Wilson, Bart., Rev. W. Ayerst, Marston C. Buszard, Q.C., Lionel Cust, Rev. Viscount Molesworth, Prof. T. Clifford Allbutt, F.R.S., Prof. J. Westlake, Q.C., R. A. Allison, M.P., Rev. Richard Whittington, Prof. G. F. Armstrong, Rev. Haig Brown, H. C. Gore Browne, Dr Karl Breul, Prof. J. B. Bradbury, The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop of York, Prof. Michael Foster, F.R.S., Rev. F. J. Foakes Jackson, Dr Lloyd Jones, Lord Kintore, His Honor Judge Lushington, Prof. W. J. Lewis, Ven. Archdeacon Lawrance, Owen Seaman, W. Rawson Shaw, Harry S. Samuel, M.P., H. St John Thackeray, John S. Winbolt, M. J. M. Hill, F.R.S., Eustace H. Miles, Oscar Browning, Norman Maccoll, Edmund Gosse, Thomas Wakley, Junr., Sir William J. Bell, Ernest Baggallay, Fra. Storr, A. C. Seward, F.R.S., Lord Desart, F. Whitting, S. H. Burbury, F.R.S., Ven. Archdeacon Sapte, Herbert M. Marshall, Joseph Edwards, Leonard Whibley, S. W. Kershaw, John H. Fuge, Col. R. Townley Caldwell, C. F. Clay, John E. Foster, Rev. A. Rose, His Honor Judge Bompas, Q.C., Rev. T. J. Lawrence, Professor Waldstein, Lord Kinnaird, Thos. Milvain, Q.C., Joseph Jacobs, Sir Arthur T. Watson, Bart., Prof. W. B. Bottomley, J. W. Clark, Rev. J. C. Saunders, Walter H. Jessop, Dr W. B. Cheadle, Dr Norman Moore, Rt Hon. W. Court Gully, Q.C., Speaker of the House of Commons, Dr W. S. A. Griffith, Arthur Sperling, Henry J. Roby, Dr J. K. Fowler, Dr Frederick Bagshawe, Rev. James Porter, Master of Peterhouse, J. Parker Smith, M.P., Dr Robson Roose, A. Hutchinson, W. M. Fawcett, R. A. Neil, Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S., Lord Rothschild, Lord Walsingham, F.R.S., High Steward of the University, Rev. A. Austen-Leigh, Provost of King's College, G. Cunningham, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, James Jardine, Q.C., and J. R. Bulwer, Q.C.

Letters of regret were received from The Lord Grey, The Earl of Powis, Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower, Viscount Pollington, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, Lord Belper, Lord Kelvin, Lord Monteagle, Lord Rookwood, Lord Iveagh, Lord Walsingham, Lord Cobham, Lord Windsor, Lord Crewe, The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, Lord Rowton, The Bishop of Ripon, The Bishop of St Albans, The Bishop of Bristol, The Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness, The Bishop of Swansca, The Bishop of Clifton, The Bishop of Durham, The Bishop of Manchester, Bishop Barry, Rt Hon. Arnold Morley, Rt Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst, Rt Hon. G. O. Trevelyan, The Hon. and Rev. E. Lyttelton, Sir Andrew Fairbairn, Sir Walter Gilbey, Bart., Sir C. M. Kennedy, Sir Henry Peto, Bart., Sir F. Pollock, Bart., Sir Charles G. Walpole, Sir John Rigby, The Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, His Honor Judge Lea, The Master of Gonville and Caius College, The President of Queens' College, Professor Armstrong, Dr Frederick Bagshawe, The Dean of Ely, Archdeacon Prothero, Archdeacon Wilson, Rev. Dr Kynaston, Rev. Professor Skeat, Rev. Dr Streane, Rev. Professor Stanton, E. J. Griffith, M.P., A. C. Humphreys Owen, M.P., J. E. Ferguson Johnson, M.P., E. J. C. Morton, M.P., H. J. Tennant, M.P., C. W. R. Adeane, The Head Master of Shrewsbury School, The Head Master of Uppingham School, and The Principal of University College, Liverpool.

The Chancellor, who was received with applause, said:

My Lords, Mr Vice-Chancellor, and gentlemen, I know that the time of a great number of the gentlemen present here to-day is very valuable, and I am happy to say there are several gentlemen who are much better qualified than I am to speak upon this subject, and who are prepared to either move, second, or support resolutions. I shall endeavour to compress the statement which I have to make in opening our proceedings this afternoon, within the shortest possible limits. The objects with which it has been sought to form the Cambridge University Association have been stated in a paper which was circulated by the Vice-Chancellor last June in the form of a draft scheme for the proposed Association. That document has only been circulated to a limited number of members of the University; to a number of the most prominent and most distinguished of those members. I trust that the result of our proceedings this afternoon, in case it should be the opinion of this meeting that the objects of the Association are not only of a desirable but also of a practical character,—will be greatly to extend the membership of the Association, and also to initiate its complete organisation and some active operations upon its part for the furtherance of the objects which were described in the draft scheme. You will have observed in that scheme great prominence has been given to the action which it may be possible for this Association to take in the direction of assisting the University to make further provision for its financial necessities. The financial position of the University was very fully explained a little less than two years ago, in the first place in very able special and leading articles which appeared in the Times of April—I think in 1897—for the insertion of which I am sure that we are all very much indebted to the managers of that newspaper (applause), and in the next place in a more formal manner by means of the statement which, on the suggestion of and with the approval of a number of the resident University authorities, I was permitted to make through the columns of the press generally. Probably the first action of this Association, when fully constituted, may be to give further circulation to those documents, to reproduce them in a more permanent form, and to directly address them to members of the University and their friends, and others who are interested

in the subject, so that they may be more conveniently referred to than they can in their present form. I must leave it, gentlemen, to others who will follow me to enter into any details which may be necessary as to the financial position which has been explained in the manner I have stated. It may be sufficient for me on this occasion to point out that whereas there is a general and traditional belief on the part of even highly-educated men that the University of Cambridge is in possession, through the generosity and liberality of pious founders of old, of ample endowments sufficient to enable it to carry on in a satisfactory manner the great and important work which it does in the nation -that whereas this traditional belief exists, no conclusion could be possibly more remote from the actual fact. (Applause.) The older endowments both of the Colleges and the University were mainly invested in land, or in securities connected with land. We all know to what an extent agricultural incomes have diminished in recent times. The Colleges, many of them, are hardly pressed to maintain themselves and to carry on their own educational work, and they have been utterly unable to provide the increased contributions which were contemplated by the Statutory Commission of 1877. Even since that date, even in the present generation, the University, as distinct from the College teaching, has undergone an immense change. Colleges at Cambridge may be said to be fairly equipped both as to appliances and as to staff for the teaching of the older branches of knowledge; but for the newer branches of study, especially for the more advanced branches of study, and above all for the purposes of research, the Colleges cannot undertake to provide what is required. If they did attempt to make such a provision it would be a wasteful attempt, and it is to the University, and the University alone, as distinguished from the Colleges of Cambridge, that we must look for expansion and effort in this direction. The revenues of the University have not increased in proportion to this expansion of its duties and of its work. On the contrary, as I have attempted to point out, they are at the best stationary, if not in some instances actually diminishing. The fees for tuition have been, as I am informed, raised to the limit of their productiveness. The increased number of students who avail themselves of the teaching of the University of Cambridge cost more to the University than

they contribute to its revenues. The University is deficient in buildings of all kinds which are required for its expansion; it is deficient in class-rooms, in laboratories (chemical and physical), and in museums. Even for the purposes of examinations by the University, the accommodation is insufficient, and it almost makes the hair of an old Cambridge graduate stand on end when he contemplates what is now, I am told, taking place in Cambridge, namely, that examinations for degrees and honours go on in hired buildings, in buildings hired perhaps from the Town Council, perhaps from other authorities; perhaps in the Town Hall, or perhaps in the Market Hall. (Laughter.) More important still, the University is crippled in the provision of the necessary educational staff. Out of twenty readerships contemplated, and I believe actually directed to be founded by the statutes of 1882, it has only been possible to found eight, and those at stipends very much below the minimum then contemplated and provided for. In fact it has come to this, that the work of the University is at present mainly carried on by some of its most distinguished graduates, either gratuitously or at a perfectly inadequate remuneration. (Applause.) That, gentlemen, is a state of things which cannot permanently continue. However devoted men may be to science or to teaching, they must live, and we cannot expect that our best men will permanently consent to sacrifice their careers in better endowed teaching institutions, or in better paid occupations, for the purpose of carrying on the work of Cambridge University; and unless some remedy can be found for the state of things which I have described, the University, to use words I believe frequently quoted by Matthew Arnold, the University, instead of raising the culture of the nation higher and higher, must be destined to sink into a condition of drowsy and impotent routine. That, gentlemen, I think is all I have to say on this occasion as to the needs of the University. I trust that the very scanty outline which I have given of the position may be filled in by those who will follow me.

I think we may take it that it either is proved, or will be satisfactorily proved to every one of us, that there does exist a great and urgent necessity for increased resources on the part of the University. (Applause.) Gentlemen, where are we to expect to find these resources? On this point I may be permitted to be

equally brief. I have already said that, so far as my knowledge extends, the internal resources of the University are exhausted. Aid must come, if aid is to come, as far as we can see, from one of two sources; it must come, either from the State or from private munificence. As for the State, Universities almost universally abroad, and to a certain extent within our own country, depend very largely upon assistance derived from the State. It may be for this Association, or rather for its governing and organising body, which I hope we may create to-day, to consider how far there is a probability that adequate aid is likely to be provided for the University by Parliament. It will also be for them to consider what risk of interference with its independence, and the general character of its teaching, may be apprehended from the acceptance of such aid. (Hear, hear.) As to private munificence, it was to this source, to the pious founder, that the Colleges and the University of Cambridge owe their present existence, and I am only venturing to express my own opinion when I say that I trust that the University will not think it necessary to resort to any other source until they are thoroughly satisfied that the springs of private liberality which have created these institutions have become dry-(applause)-and it is for this Association, or any organisation which may be connected with it, to discover whether indeed those springs are dry, or whether they still continue to flow. We are at the present day exposed to a competition of a new character. New Universities, metropolitan and provincial, have been founded, largely supported by a municipal spirit of which it is impossible to speak too highly, but which will have probably diverted from the older Universities some portion of that stream of private liberality on which they used formerly to rely with confidence. Those Universities no doubt come into a certain degree of competition with us when we are appealing to private liberality for support. But we of Cambridge are of a more cosmopolitan body than they are. Our members, when they leave the University, are scattered over the whole country-indeed over the whole world-and from that cause they are unable to associate with each other or to co-operate in any organised manner for the welfare of their Alma Mater. This Association, we think, may do something to help keep our graduates in touch with each other and the University in which

they were educated—(applause)—to keep them acquainted with the growth, the work, and the progress of their University, to keep them acquainted with the growing needs of their University, and to suggest to those of its members, and those who are connected with them, who may happen to be possessed of the necessary means, the manner in which it may be possible for them to apply those means to the needs of the University. Gentlemen, it would be useless for me to ignore the fact that in order to place the University in anything like a satisfactory position the sum which is required is a very large one. From some enquiries which I have made, I believe it is considered that an expenditure of no less than £200,000 is required for new buildings, which are essential. If these buildings were provided at such a cost that expenditure would produce no new income for the University; on the contrary, an expenditure of something like £2000 a year would be required for their up-keep. In addition to that, a further expenditure of at least £10,000 a year ought to be incurred in order to provide properly for the teaching staff of the expanding University. If these figures are found approximately correct, the sum of the additional endowment which Cambridge University ultimately requires to place it on a satisfactory footing is rather over than under the amount of £500,000.

I have very little doubt that sooner or later, either by benefaction or bequest, even such a sum as this may be found: but while we are waiting for dead men's shoes our University may be falling behind in the intellectual race. I feel that it is urgent that some commencement should be made at once. I had hoped, and still am not without hope, that on the occasion of the first meeting of the Organising Committee of this Association, I may be able to announce that some commencement had been made. In consequence of the statement to which I have referred of the financial position of the University, some minor contributions have already been received, contributions valuable as proofs of goodwill and of the sense of many members of the University that some steps in this direction are required, but not, up to the present time, of an extent to bring about a substantial improvement in the position. I believe the Vice-Chancellor will be able to mention what may perhaps be called the first fruits of this movement, in a legacy of a considerable amount, subject, I

am afraid, however, to some restrictions which may in some degree hamper the University in making the freest use of it, but up to the present time it can hardly be said that anything substantial in the way of a commencement has been made. However, gentlemen, as I believe that example is better than precept, I desire to take this opportunity of saying that I propose personally to contribute the sum of £10,000—(prolonged applause)—to the Endowment Fund of the Cambridge University. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I make this statement with some hesitation, because I am under the apprehension that such a statement may be taken as indicating what, in my opinion, is the limit which the University has a right to expect in contributions of this kind. (Laughter.) On the other hand, I am perfectly convinced that there are many fortunes less subject to pre-existing obligations and duties than my own—(hear, hear)—of which I am, to a great extent, rather the administrator than the actual possessor—(hear, hear), and I believe that the owners of these fortunes may be in the position, if the faets of the case are adequately placed before them, to offer a very much larger and more substantial contribution—(laughter and applause). But I have felt that a beginning must be made, and that sometimes from small beginnings great things may grow, and therefore, as at all events a proof of my own conviction of the importance and the urgency of the cause, I have ventured to take this opportunity of announcing my intentions, although, as I have said, with a certain amount of hesitation in fear of making this the maximum. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I have in these observations referred almost entirely to the financial side of the question, and to the services which, in our opinion, such an Association as this may possibly be able to render to the better endowment of our University. But for the financial difficulty it is quite possible that this Association might never have been heard of. Still, I believe there are many members of the University who are of opinion that, altogether apart from this financial difficulty, this Association, if it is constituted to-day, as I hope it will be may be of further service and utility to our University. I have already referred to the want of any common bond of union existing amongst men who have left the University. Associations of a similar character to this exist in connection with the Scotch

Universities, and I believe have been found to be serviceable and useful in maintaining the interest of their former students in their Universities. Some such link as this our Association purposes to supply. Men who have left the University, especially if they have taken their names off its books, may never hear anything at all of the work or progress of their University, and in these days of the rapid progress of science and of the extension in new directions of scientific teaching, it seems to me that it is more than ever necessary that such knowledge should be disseminated and kept alive in the minds of members of the University, and through them made known to those who are interested in the progress of science and education throughout the country. Gentlemen, I have now detained you, I think, at undue length. I have nothing more to add to these observations, and I will at once call upon the Vice-Chancellor to move the first resolution. (Prolonged applause.)

The Vice-Chancellor, Dr Hill, said:

My Lord Chancellor, I cannot propose the first resolution without expressing very great appreciation of your Grace's generosity in promising so noble a donation to the funds of the University. (Applause.) I thank your Grace for having laid stress upon the financial aspect of the Association, for, undoubtedly, as you have said, it would not have come into existence if it had not been for the experience we have had at Cambridge of the insufficiency of existing endowments to meet the new demands not only of what your Grace has called the new sciences—the new subjects—but also of the old. It is true that the student of natural science requires laboratories and museums: but it is also true that the classic, wandering beyond the mere writings of the ancients and wishing to study their art and archæology and antiquities, requires now-a-days appliances more costly than a classical dictionary and the works of a few Greek and Latin authors; and even the student of divinity, who formerly made small claims upon our resources, is anxious to study the life-histories of the nations by whom the sacred writings have been handed down. This growth is necessary. It is the natural expansion of knowledge. But it implies and demands the multiplication of teaching-appliances and the subdivision of subjects of

research; such growth is inevitable and desirable, but as a result, we find the University constantly called upon to provide for new wants, if it is to play its full part in national education; in laying out new lines of University work we are checked at every turn by lack of funds. Never in the history of the University has the growth in all departments been so vigorous as it is at present. Our laboratories are crowded, classes have to be duplicated at the cost of great additional labour to the teachers, the students carry on their work in inconvenient buildings with insufficient accommodation and inadequate apparatus, and it very often happens that the opportunity of development has to be allowed to slip by. Yet if we visit Edinburgh, or Manchester, or Liverpool—if we travel to Canada or to Australia—we find magnificent University buildings erected by the munificence of private citizens. (Applause.) The need that we have at Cambridge for such buildings is great, and it is only at the older Universities that work of all kinds, both in teaching and research, is in advance of appliances and accommodation; at the newer schools teaching-appliances and accommodation are always in advance of the students. It is only at Cambridge that we find this great want, and the real sense of the need has been shewn, as your Grace has said, by the fact that the minor contributions, as you called them, which have been made to the Endowment Fund since it was established last year, amounting to some £10,000, have been contributed, to the extent of about one half, by our own teachers themselves-(applause)for we have realised that there is no internal source, other than our own pockets, from which the money can come. The hardly pressed Colleges to which your Grace referred cannot be further taxed, for already in many cases they are carried on only by great sacrifices on the part of their officers; while the fees of students have reached such a limit that to increase them any further would be merely to limit the students who come to the University to a particular class. It would diminish the numbers and thereby defeat its end. As your Grace has said, the object of the Association is a financial one. We think that if the members of the University, scattered throughout the whole Empire, only knew the shifts and petty economies to which their Alma Mater is put, they would very soon place her at the head of an establishment which would be worthy of herself and of them. (Applause.)

But, as the Chancellor has also said, the idea of the Association once started, it is obvious that it may have many other functions, than the mere collection of funds. There is no feature of the present time that is more noticeable than the attention that is being paid to higher education. Our Chancellor, our two representatives in Parliament, and the others who, under the Lord President of the Council, have control of national education, are making great efforts to introduce a better organisation, and we who are teachers think it of vast importance to the nation that higher education throughout the country should be under the influence of the Universities and should be infused with what we delight to call the University-spirit. It will be for the members of the University in its larger sense, incorporated in this Association, to see that every opportunity is taken of placing higher education under this influence and of rendering it accessible to this spirit. Then, to take another illustration of the kind of work which the Association may be capable of performing. A great many subjects which hitherto have been regarded as purely technical are now taught on more philosophical lines, and laid on a broader basis of scientific knowledge. It has been recognised in some cases too late—that no subject can be isolated from all others; that whether it be engineering, or sanitary science, or the training of teachers, or the science of agriculture, it cannot, without disaster, be handed over to the purely practical man; because a cramped and commercial view of the aims of teaching defeats its own end. It will be, my Lord Chancellor, for the members of this Association who have influence in Parliament, in the County Councils, and in Municipal bodies, to see that new departments are, in suitable cases, opened at the Universities rather than elsewhere, or, at any rate, are brought under their immediate control, for is not the University a metropolis of learning towards which the most enterprising students in all subjects ought to gravitate? (Applause.) Then your Grace has referred to other possible functions of the Association, objects at which it is only possible to hint at present. Already in anticipation of its foundation a certain number of branch associations have been formed in the provinces and in the colonies, and men already find, as your Grace expected, that membership of the University is a natural and close bond of union. It is possible

that our Association will subdivide into sections comprising the members of particular professions or residents in the same locality, thus serving to keep alive loyalty to the University and to maintain its prestige. We are right in giving prominence in the first place to the financial aspect of the Association, for undoubtedly it would never have been founded if it were not thought necessary to call in the aid of all friends of the University to secure the funds which are so urgently required; but it is quite impossible in a few words, as it would be undesirable, to attempt to define the scope of such an Association; for no one can tell what changes will occur in the next few years, or what additional responsibilities in regard to higher education may be thrown upon the old Universities of our land. The Association may have many functions to perform; for although it will not be limited to members of the University it will undoubtedly be an incorporation of the University, in the larger sense, and it must be remembered that every Master of Arts as a member of the Senate has a vote upon every question of University policy. It is quite possible that this Association, if founded, will give to the Greater University an opportunity of formulating and expressing its views. But the most important function of the Association at the present moment, as our Chancellor has told us, is that it will place in the hands of all members and friends of the University accurate information with regard to its growth and progress, and at the same time it will also place in their hands accurate information with regard to its resources and endowments. It will be for the members of the Association to judge whether those resources are adequate to enable the University to perform all the work of which it is capable, or all the work which it may very properly be called upon to do. But to dilate upon this subject would be absurd, because obviously the possibilities of the Association are very great, and reasons in favour of its foundation will be laid before you by representatives of several separate departments of University work who have special knowledge of their needs. (Applause.) I have to move this resolution:

"That this Meeting approves the proposal to establish a Cambridge University Association with a view to enlarge the resources at the disposal of the University for educational work and for the advancement of knowledge." (Applause.)

Professor Jebb, M.P., said:

My Lord Duke, Mr Vice-Chancellor, my lords, and gentlemen,—I have had the honour to be asked to second the resolution that has just been moved by the Vice-Chancellor. In doing so, I hope you will pardon me if I am brief, remembering the speakers who are to follow me, and if I confine myself to a particular point.

It has been well indicated by His Graee in the admirable speech with which he opened our proceedings, and also by the Vice-Chancellor, that the necessity for enlarging the resources of the University of Cambridge depends in the first place on the definite needs of special departments of study in respect to staff, buildings, and other equipment. Those needs are themselves the results of the constant progress of knowledge, and the gradual subdivision of its provinces. But if we would fully realise the national importance of the endeavour which this meeting represents, we should do well, perhaps, to look even beyond the field of that work which is being done within the precincts of the University itself. We may well consider also the work which the University is doing outside of its own local borders, and the influence which it directly exerts over the education of the country at large.

The relation of the older English Universities to secondary education in England has entered on a new phase within the last half century. It is no longer merely a relation of general influence, such as places of higher study must always have on the grade of education next below them. It has become a definite relation of guidance, stimulus, and supervision. That new relation has assumed two principal forms. The Universities have engaged in the work of examining secondary schools. They have also established local lectures. Now a third form is coming into existence; the Universities are beginning to take part in the training of secondary teachers. Our Cambridge Local Examinations date from the year 1858. The Oxford and Cambridge joint Board for the examination of schools dates from 1873, the year in which, it will be remembered, the University of Cambridge inaugurated the movement known as University Extension. (Applause.) Now, too, we have our syndicate for the training of teachers, our

examinations and certificates in the theory and practice of education, and our Day Training College. It is on the work of the University in examining secondary schools that I would ask permission to say a few words to-day.

That work has been found very beneficial by the schools which have had experience of it: they value it highly. And it seems not unlikely that in the future the area of that work may even be extended. In any organised system of secondary education, I suppose it may be considered as probable that the central authority for secondary education would have power to examine secondary schools, and to give certificates as to the teaching therein, through some agency to be approved by that central authority. One such agency would doubtless be the Government Inspector appointed for the purpose. But it is the desire and hope of very many secondary schools, both of the larger and of the smaller kind, that the Universities should retain some share in the work of examining, and that their work in that respect should be accepted by the future Board of Education as an admissible alternative for the examination by its own inspectors. That anxious desire has found expression in the last few weeks at the meeting of two representative educational bodics, the Head Masters' Conference and the Incorporated Association of Head Masters.

We are happily witnessing a great development and improvement of technical and commercial education. The country is becoming fully alive to its importance, or, rather, I should say, to its vital necessity. All desire that such training should be not merely instructive, but really educative. (Hear, hear.) Cambridge is already active in promoting some branches of technical education in its higher departments. Witness our school of Mechanism and Applied Mechanics, whose distinguished head will presently address you: witness, again, our examinations in Agriculture, a subject in which, thanks to munificent aid, we hope before long to have a University chair. (Applause.) At the same time, the University of Cambridge, like other Universities, is anxious to uphold the interests of literary, including historical, studies, as an essential element in the liberal education given in secondary schools. It is indeed a matter of national concern that the distinctively liberal side of education should not be unduly subordinated to the more strictly technical side. (Applause.) It is from that point of view more especially that secondary schools of all sizes and kinds are most anxious that the functions of the University in examining secondary schools should be maintained and extended.

That, my lords and gentlemen, brings me to the point I wish to indicate and with which I will conclude. If the University is to respond to that expectation, if it is to perform that most important work with due efficiency, if its influence is to carry that weight throughout the country on which the effect of such work must largely depend, then it is indispensable that the University should maintain its own position and prestige as a centre of the highest study: it is indispensable that it should keep up to the highest standard of our time in regard to every branch of knowledge which it professes to impart. (Applause.) And therefore, my lords and gentlemen, the object of this meeting is pressed upon our minds, not only by internal considerations, not only by regard to those functions of teaching and academic research which constitute the primary duties of an academic body, but also by reference to that great work, over an area co-extensive with England, and, in its effects, reaching to the utmost parts of the British Empire, in which our University has long been engaged, and which it should always continue to do, in securing that the foundations of our higher education shall be sound and secure. (Applause.) I beg leave to second the resolution. (Applause.)

The MASTER OF TRINITY said:

My Lord Duke, my lords and gentlemen, I shall trouble you with very few words, but I am grateful for the opportunity of being allowed to support what has been so urgently laid before us, as a great University need. It is also, I do not hesitate to say, a great national need; for that which is required to give fulness of life to any one of the great Universities is required by the most vital and permanent interests of the nation. My task is really very little more than to express a very assured conviction, first as to the accuracy and then as to the importance of the statements which have been already made. When your Grace pointed out that in one branch of knowledge after another we had not the resources which are recognised as essential, when you spoke of our deficiency in sites and buildings, and the maintenance

of living agents as instructors, and when you pointed out that it was not from resources within the University or the Colleges that help could be found, then I can only say that, to each of those well-traced letters i, I would most respectfully and emphatically

add a melancholy dot. (Laughter.)

Your Grace pointed out the difficulties of obtaining fresh resources, and reminded us that if we have to look outside, it is either to the State or to private individuals. I should be sorry on this occasion, when we are met for a special and definite purpose, that we should altogether exclude from our purview the possibility that at some time, and with some adequate conditions, the mind of the nation might be so moved as to see that it could not spend its money better than in grants to an educational University. It was my good fortune only three months ago to be at a most enthusiastic gathering at Aberystwyth in Wales, in the presence of one of the very few Ex-Chancellors of the Exchequer that our Cambridge has ever produced, and there to notice the transport of enthusiasm with which the members of that youthful but already most flourishing University referred to the grant of public money which had been wrung out of his very willing clutches. (Laughter.) It was quite touching to see the strong sense of obligation under which the whole place felt for that great benefit, the fruits of which are already so marked and so wide-spreading. But it is quite clear that Parliament would never help a University like ours unless it was certain that the University was straining every effort to help itself, and on every ground I contend that we are adopting the most wise course in coming to the friends of the University, and in particular to those who owe to her an unspeakable and almost unimaginable debt, to put our needs very frankly before them, without shame and without stint—(hear, hear)—pointing to our desire to do our duty still more completely, pointing to the fact that we cannot do it without help from outside, and throwing ourselves upon their generosity and their sense of public duty.

Your Grace mentioned, and mentioned, I venture to think, with something even of apprehension, one considerable figure of possibly £200,000, though you went on to say that that would be found inadequate. Let me remind our friends here that the hat—I use the image which no one likes, but which is present

in the minds of us all-that the hat has been going round all England in the last half-century with the most admirable results at one great centre of education after another. I noticed in the advertisement of this meeting this morning in the Times newspaper, "Re-endowment of the University of Cambridge." I was delighted to see the use of that strong metaphor. Reendowment, it is not too much to say, is precisely what the great public schools, the most ancient ones, those that stand high in the land, have been undergoing. I can refer in my own mind to one at least, in the interests of which, entirely through private means, since the year 1819 as nearly as possible £200,000 have been contributed—(applause)—and by far the greater part of it within the last 50 years. That is a sample of what has been going on elsewhere, and everyone knows what splendid efforts have been made in places like Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield and elsewhere, to start completely new institutions. We must not be afraid of this word "re-endowment." It is exactly what we need. The old studies even were only imperfectly endowed; the new studies, and they are numerous and expensive, have one by one required an endowment of their own.

Since I have been in this room, I have been informed by one friend that in some American Universities they consider themselves ill-used if they do not receive 100,000 dollars by separate gifts every year. (Laughter.) Only think if we could have in the future a prominent American for Vice-Chancellor. (Laughter.) What a revolution would at once be brought about!

I will not take up the time of the meeting further. I desire only to say how very very earnestly I feel the importance of this movement. Your Grace referred to two ways in which the need might be met; partly by gifts and partly by bequests. Long live the givers. Long live your Grace—(cheers)—who has given us this noble initiation. (Applause.) I have heard, again since I entered this room, that one friend who had already given £2000 has raised it to £3000. That is one result of our meeting here to-day. But let us also remember that there is an hour in the lives of us all when we make our wills—(laughter)—and that this crowded hour of glorious life may well come back to us then. If £500,000 be stated as a reasonable sum to be looked

forward to, let the humblest man and poorest amongst us remember that £1000 given by 500 of our favoured contemporaries, or £100 given by 5000 of those who are comparatively fellow creatures—(laughter)—and like ourselves, would cause a thrill throughout the University which would make it expectant of fresh benefits for ever. (Laughter and applause.)

The Attorney-General, Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., M.P., said:

My Lord Chancellor and Gentlemen,-I am very glad that I have been able to steal a few minutes from pressing public work to shew, on behalf of the profession of which I am to-day the representative, our deep interest in this movement. I trust also that members of the Bar, who are also members of the University, may shew their sympathy in some tangible form. You, my Lord Duke, are aware, that until the circular of this organisation appeared, the needs of the University, as distinct from those of the individual colleges, were really unknown to the old members of the University; indeed, we have always been taught to look upon the University as being in possession of ample funds for educational needs. Knowing, as I do, what has already been the effect of this appeal, and knowing how in the United States men, who were not even the members of any University, have founded some of the best equipped Universities in the world, I feel that this meeting should bring home to the past members of our own University a sense of its needs, and I believe that it will awaken that strong sympathy which was referred to by your Grace, by the Vice-Chancellor, and by the Master of Trinity.

I suppose that the reason for my being asked to say a few words in support of this resolution is that I am known to feel strongly that there is need for development at Cambridge in connection with my own profession. (Applause.) I know that the course of legal studies at Cambridge has been vastly improved, and that the examinations maintain a higher standard and have a wider scope than they had 35 years ago. Still, when I consider the training now necessary for lawyers, I am convinced that Cambridge can do much more. We have no institution at

Cambridge which can play the part of All Souls College at Oxford, and therefore I cannot but think that the Law School at Cambridge should have a permanent home. For the study of the theory, the practice and the history of law, students ought not to rely upon such books as they can acquire for themselves, or as their willing teachers can lend them. There ought to be a good law library at the University, where students may be able to pursue the studies appropriate to the profession which they propose to adopt.

My Lord Duke, the sum of £500,000 mentioned by you should be by no means the measure of what old Cambridge men should be willing to give to the University. You have said, and said rightly, that there are great fortunes, not already pledged, from which large gifts might be made. When I remember that all those great Universities across the Atlantic, with one exception, have been founded by single individuals, who in many cases had not the advantage of University training, I feel that an example has been set of which Cambridge men should avail themselves. The Master of Trinity has said that a time must come when we must all make our wills. May I, as a lawyer, give a piece of advice? Do not wait to make your will before you make a gift to the University, for there are certain officials who levy a tax on bequests. When we are hoping for aid it is not pleasant that we should be waiting until the intending donors have passed away; and therefore my desire is to encourage gifts from the living.

The subject of aid by the State has been mentioned. But whilst we should be very glad if something of the kind could be done, our University ought not to look to the State. It is not like the new educational institutions which the State has supported without children, brethren, or friends. We have enormous numbers of men scattered over the world, to whom to appeal, and I honestly believe that if the purport of speeches, such as you, my lord, have made to-day, are brought home to the hearts of members of the University we shall not have to go hat in hand to any Chancellor of the Exchequer to ask him for a dole from public funds, but we shall be able to say, "Cambridge men contributed all that was wanted to the University which they loved." (Applause.)

Professor CLIFFORD ALLBUTT said:

My Lord Duke, Mr Vice-Chancellor, my lords, and gentlemen, It is laid upon us all that to-day we must be brief, and how can I hope, though I must endeavour to do so, to put into a few very brief words how exceedingly momentous I conceive this occasion to be for the University of Cambridge, and for the Nation? Nay, I may go further and say that this afternoon is a momentous occasion for the Empire, and I say this in no spirit of fanaticism or of blind loyalty to my own University, for I have been 25 years away from the University, away in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the midst of great commercial activity. I there had the privilege of aiding in the establishment of the Yorkshire College, and I have sat until this day, and still sit, on the University Court of the now great Victoria University. I know what that University has gone through, and I know how that University has been indebted to the University of Cambridge (though here we must be understood to imply the University of Oxford also). It is to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge that all the new Universities are greatly indebted. I remember the great difficulty we had in getting the local committees to see the vast importance of placing the work of the Victoria University upon the highest possible standard, and I remember how it was by the assistance of Oxford and Cambridge men that standard was established, to the enormous blessing of the locality. That standard has not merely been established, but has actually grown now into the very blood of the people who maintain that institution; there is no place in the world where the standard is higher than that of the Victoria University to-day, a result due to the Universities of Oxford and of Cambridge. This is not an individual instance. I could appeal to Canada, Australia, New Zealand; the same thing we have done everywhere. I drew up a list, which I will not inflict upon you, of the teachers who have gone from Oxford and Cambridge to all of those institutions; I will give you a summary of one of them. Take the Victoria University; from the Calendar I found that out of the Professors of that University at the time of my compilation there were 15 from Cambridge and 15 from Oxford. This suffices to shew that the new Universities, upon which this

country so largely depends, draw their standards and draw their teachers from Oxford and Cambridge. And they must continue to do so. Why? Because there is something in the very remoteness of Oxford and Cambridge from the pressure of local interests, from local industries and manufactures, from local bias of all kinds, which enables them to give a more universal direction to their students and make their faculties more complete. It is only in places like Oxford and Cambridge that such breadth of study can be cherished—in the newer Universities the special requirements are too strong; Oxford and Cambridge, free from such pressure, can keep research going and make knowledge uniform in various branches. Yet we are in this position to-day, that at the present time our very aloofness is preventing us from securing the splendid benefactions which are enabling Manchester, Leeds, and Liverpool to put up scientific buildings to equal which we can make no kind of pretence. The Chancellor has told us what are the needs in money of the University. I can only say in making up his estimates we put our buildings at something like 30 per cent. below the cost of those which have been put up at Owens College at Manchester, at Liverpool, Leeds, and elsewhere. Our estimates are for plain buildings only, and not for such fine and dignified buildings as we see rising in other towns.

The activity of the old Universities is now supplemented by that of the new ones, but I am very anxious lest on this account the needs of Cambridge should be under-estimated. For I must ask you to bear in mind that the new Universities draw their blood from us, and that we have supplied—and shall I think continue to supply—them with the teachers and their standards of learning, to their great advantage.

I am also wishful you should not forget the demands of our medical school, and that our makeshift and ramshackle buildings are actually tumbling about our ears. When I was told three years ago that we must spend some hundreds of pounds upon these buildings, I said, "We will not spend it. Let them tumble. It would be a disgrace and shame to the country to allow the University to fall into such ruin." (Laughter.)

I feel myself thoroughly with the Chancellor as to the claims of the teachers. I could say much about that if time would

permit, but I will tell two stories. The General Board of Studies was asked to make the appointment of a lecturer to bridge over two great departments. The professors of those two departments had been long wishing for some one to be put into that position, and the man was found. For two or three years he did the teaching, but the General Board could not find him any pay. Then it was said that in another year there would be £50 of a lapsed pension which we could give to him; but when it did lapse we could not get even that £50. Now, however, after three years, he has got this salary. Fortunately, he was not entirely dependent upon teaching, but have we any right to avail ourselves of services in this way? Again, there is in Cambridge a man known to those in his department as one whose every minute is golden for the community in relation to the sciences which underlie its greatest industries; but since he is ill-paid, and perhaps is not otherwise endowed with worldly means, he is compelled to keep his house over his head, and to supply the comforts of his home by other employment. And what do you think are the means to which he is driven to have recourse? Looking over examination papers from other educational bodies, not papers of high standard where he would be useful, but vulgar pass papers. And at what rate do you think? At so much the pound weight. (Laughter.) This man, whose every minute was worth gold, was actually being remunerated for looking over these examination papers at so much per pound avoirdupois! Our need of new buildings can be seen, but what cannot be seen are the needs of these teachers, many of them men who might have gone into the great world and got more remunerative positions, but who, in loyalty to their University, stop there to teach. (Applause.) I cannot conclude without touching upon what the Chancellor has said as to the fecs paid by students. It has been said to me, "If you have plenty of students, you are flourishing and have money." I made a calculation upon that point a few years ago, and I made out that every student who comes to us is a positive loss to us of 35 per cent. He pays 65 per cent. to us of what he gets in buildings, and staff, and apparatus, and so on, and we are like a man in a very large way of business who is making a loss on each transaction, so that the bigger our business the greater our loss. There is a further point. There is much money in the University,

but unfortunately, it is nearly all of it ear-marked money, and I should like to urge a piece of advice upon those who, as the result of this afternoon's meeting, are going to put down their £50,000, or £100,000—do not ear-mark the money. Establish it in your names as such and such fund, to be given to the Chancellor and Senate of Cambridge to be used according to their discretion, either to increase the salaries of teachers or to increase their numbers. What we want are larger salaries for teachers and a larger staff of teachers, and therefore, I repeat, do not ear-mark the money. (Applause.) We want to raise the country from the terrible apathy into which it has fallen with regard to the making of knowledge. The conservative tendency of the time is to rest upon the knowledge of yesterday, and English people are perfectly content to sit down with that knowledge. They do not realise that in these great Universities knowledge is not only taught but made, and that this is the knowledge of to-morrow. I have just returned from the United States, and I am sure we have lost three good generations in England. I found those people so quick that the moment they see there is new knowledge to be made they realise the importance of making it quickly, and they are ready to endow it. A professor said, "We have only to go up and down in the street to get any money we want if we are able to shew to them we are going to make new knowledge." That is the spirit we want in this country, and it will I trust be fostered by the efforts of this Association. I beg therefore to support the resolution. (Applause.)

Professor Ewing said:

My Lord Duke, Mr Vice-Chancellor, my lords and gentlemen, —I have had the honour of being invited to speak in support of this motion, as representing one of the newest of the new studies which have found a place in the teaching of Cambridge. Those who went down from the University 20 or 25 years ago, and have seen little of its working since, can have but little idea of what is done in modern Cambridge. A new University has sprung up within the old, heir to the old traditions, inspired by the old spirit, strenuous, eager, active, full of new life, and above all hungry with new needs. The natural sciences have come to the

front, and it speaks well for the large-heartedness of those who represent the older studies of the University, that they have received a liberal and even cordial welcome.

The Sciences soon discovered that it was essential, not merely for purposes of research, but as an instrument of education, that each of them should have a costly laboratory. The laboratory method of teaching, which is now universally accepted as the right method of teaching in physical or natural science, very largely took its origin in Cambridge. In establishing those laboratories the means of the University, meagre at the best, have been strained beyond what, in a technical analogy, may be called the limit of elasticity. When I was appointed to the Professorship of Mechanism eight years ago, I found not merely that the chest was empty, but the University had already incurred a considerable burden of debt in her efforts to supply the wants of other sciences which had been earlier in the field. No funds were available with which we might establish an engineering laboratory. It was impossible to ask for anything more than a site. We got that, and after waiting for a little while for the millionaire who did not come—(laughter)—we made an appeal to the public for subscriptions, and we got £5000, towards which sum the Chancellor contributed £1000. The splendid gift he has announced to-day is by no means the first benefaction he has made to the University. (Hear, hear.) With this £5000, we made at once a beginning of the Engineering Laboratory. Our department has prospered exceedingly, prospered far beyond my most sanguine hopes. If numbers are any test of success, we have been successful. Students of Engineering have flocked to Cambridge, and continue to flock in ever-increasing numbers. The original laboratory is now grievously overcrowded, but I am thankful to say that a recent gift of £5000 from the widow and family of one who from the first took a warm interest in the teaching of Engineering in Cambridge, the late John Hopkinson, has made a much-needed expansion of the laboratory possible, and that expansion is now going on. The building of the Hopkinson Memorial Wing is the second step in our development. The third step has yet to come. I want-it is best to be explicit-I want immediately a thousand pounds or so for apparatus. I want very shortly £6000 or £7000 more for the completion of the

Engineering buildings. But I would not suggest that there are not other departments whose wants are as urgent as my own, and if there are any donors who prefer, notwithstanding the advice of Professor Allbutt, to ear-mark their gifts, they will find so many departments in need that they will have no difficulty in picking out a suitable object for their benevolence. (Laughter and applause.) Perhaps these words may reach someone, to whom a gift of £7000 or £8000 would be a light matter; to us who are struggling to establish and equip a school of engineering in Cambridge equal to the demands made upon it, and in any sense worthy of the University, such a gift would be nothing less than a godsend.

I cannot but think that it is only necessary to make the wants of the University clearly, plainly, and frankly known. Surely its old record and its vigorous modern life give it a double claim to receive some such help as is showered with lavish hand upon new institutions doing like work. Are the splendid benefactions made to the new University colleges to find no counterpart in gifts to the old University to which those colleges owe so much? It is not in our own provinces alone that examples may be found that might with advantage be followed by the friends of Cambridge. I lately visited Canada, having heard much of the munificent endowment and splendid laboratory of the McGill University in Montreal. I went there, and realised, as the Queen of Sheba did on her visit to Solomon, that the half had not been told. A Professor of Engineering who goes to Montreal returns with no more spirit in him. (Laughter.) I found there not only a splendid laboratory and munificent endowments, but I found a host of Cambridge men as teachers in the University. No fewer than three of my own assistants in Cambridge have gone to accept professorial positions in Montreal, and it was only the other day that they came to the Cavendish Laboratory for a professor of physics, and they have come to us in more than one other science. My Lord Duke, the University of Montreal might well be described as a daughter of Cambridge. It is good to see the Colonial daughter sitting down to a lavish table, but is it well that the Alma Mater at home should be left looking wistfully at the crumbs? (Laughter and applause.)

There is one feature of our University to which I specially

wish to draw attention. We have lately opened our doors to graduates of any other University who desire to come to Cambridge for the purpose of advanced study and research. The opportunity has been taken advantage of to a very considerable extent. These advanced students have come in good numbers, and they are doing most admirable work. Speaking for myself, there is no part of my work which I feel to be so interesting, or so useful, as the time spent in supervising their researches. But they require not only much attention but also much apparatus, and when you put down a few research students in a poorly equipped laboratory, you soon discover the nakedness of the land. They may fairly ask in coming to us, that they should be equipped with appliances, I do not say equal to, but at any rate, not grossly inferior to the appliances they have left behind in the provincial or colonial Colleges in which they have worked. They come to us not only from London schools, and from University Colleges in England, but from Scotland, and Ireland; from the United States, France, Germany, Austria, and Poland; and they come to us, above all, from our own colonies. Professor Thomson, whose genius as a teacher and investigator is attracting a large number of these advanced students to the Laboratory which is so intimately associated, both in name and origin, with this noble house-(applause), -and in which such magnificent work is now being done.—Professor Thomson tells me that advanced students have come to him not only from all the countries I have named, but from New Zealand, New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, Canada, and India, and it was only the other day, as I have said, that he sent to McGill College a new professor of physics who was actually an advanced student who had come from an Australian colony. I dwell upon these things because they bring out an important fact, a fact upon which we may base a very special claim, the fact that Cambridge is not mercly a national University—she is an Imperial University. In giving the highest training in research to these advanced students, the University of Cambridge is filling an Imperial function, she is discharging an Imperial responsibility, and I venture to think she may fairly ask for Imperial support. (Applause.)

The noble Chairman then put the first resolution to the meeting, and it was carried unanimously.

Lord Rothschild said:

My Lords and Gentlemen,—Although I have not at the present time the honour of being a member of the University of Cambridge, and although I am ashamed to say that I never took any degree, I cheerfully obeyed your summons to come here to-day and to move the next resolution. During the happy years I spent at Cambridge, I do not know that either I myself, or my fellow undergraduates, ever thought anything of the revenues of our University. (Laughter.) If we did, we thought she was fully endowed, and any deficit there was might be made up by the fines which were often levied on us. (Laughter and applause.) I don't know whether undergraduates behave themselves better than they did in my time. If the aims and objects of Cambridge had been as modest and simple at the present time as they were then, I do not suppose that financial depression would have troubled it very much.

But Cambridge has risen to the wants of the age, and she is determined to fulfil, as far as she can, the desire, and aim and ambition of British citizens. My Lord Duke, in a speech you made at Birmingham the other day, you acknowledged that you were a free trader, and asserted that if the principles of free trade prevailed, you had little or no fear for the expansion of the trade of England. The manufacturers and merchants of England share your views; but during the past few years they have found very severe competition and loss of trade, and in order to find out the real cause of this change they have sent commissions and made inquiries amongst the citizens of those states who are our most formidable competitors. They have received reports both from the United States of America and from Germany, and if I venture to allude to them at this late hour this afternoon it is because in those two countries two different systems prevail. In America, the higher branches of scientific and technical education and technology are taught in the Universities and Colleges, but the endowments for these have been found by private individuals, and the individuality of the various institutions has not been interfered with, but has been allowed to follow its free development. In Germany, on the other hand, technical education, and higher scientific education, has been affiliated to the old Universities, but

the cost is defrayed by the State. I have no doubt myself as to which of these two courses the University of Cambridge would prefer to follow; of course they would prefer to follow the example of America. (Applause.)

Now, gentlemen, I don't wish to appear egotistical, but I think I may tell you on this occasion a small anecdote of something which happened to myself. It was once my duty to ask a very rich and benevolent gentleman for a donation for a charity. He made some personal remarks, and ended up by saying, "You are the greatest professional beggar I think I know." Now, gentlemen, I had no objection to that name, and, as I said to the gentleman, at any rate I was a professional beggar for a specific object. The University of Cambridge at the present moment is in a situation similar to mine. I only wish on this occasion to give them one piece of advice. When they beg for University purposes let it be for specific objects, and I am sure the great and generous impulse which was shown by our Chancellor will be followed by all who have had the honour to reside at Cambridge and are still members of that Institution.

I have the pleasure to propose:

"That for the purpose of constituting the Association, a Committee be appointed, with power to add to its numbers, and to appoint an Executive Committee, and that the Committee consist of his Grace the Chancellor (President), the Vice-Chancellor (Deputy-President), the two Members for the University (Sir John Gorst and Professor Jebb), the Master of Trinity College, the Provost of King's, the Registrary of the University, Professor Clifford Allbutt, Professor Liveing, Professor Darwin, Professor Michael Foster, Professor Ewing, Dr Donald McAlister, and Mr E. H. Parker, of King's College."

Professor Darwin said:

My Lord Duke, my lords and gentlemen,—In seconding the resolution which Lord Rothschild has just proposed. I shall, as the holder of a scientific chair, refer almost entirely to the scientific needs of our University. I do not, however, intend thereby to place science before letters;—on the contrary, I hold them to be of equal importance.

His Grace has spoken of the competition with us of the newer Universities and Colleges, such as those of Manchester, Birmingham, and Liverpool. The competition of which he spoke was financial; and in that I think he was entirely correct, for I do not believe that as yet there is serious competition in what is far more important than money, namely, men. At present it is hardly too much to say that in the scientific field Cambridge provides the officers of these newer Universities, and that in the literary field Cambridge and Oxford jointly contribute the staffs of teachers. So long as, and only so long as, we can attract the best men to the two older Universities will this state of things continue.

Since the days of Newton the prestige of Cambridge in science has been enormous. It is in no spirit of boasting that I should like to draw your attention to the results of an attempt to form a numerical estimate of the present position of Cambridge in the world of science. The Royal Society is in fact the Academy of Sciences of England, and we find in its publications accounts of all the most important scientific discoveries in England, and of a considerable portion of those made in Scotland, Ireland, and in the other parts of the Empire. Now it has occurred to me that an analysis of the Philosophical Transactions would furnish a fair estimate of the importance of the contributions of Cambridge men to British science. I have therefore examined the Transactions for the three years 1896-8, in order to determine what proportion of the whole may be claimed by Cambridge men. It is but fair to add that where a paper is by two or more authors in co-operation, and where one of them is a Cambridge man, I have credited the paper to Cambridge. Well, in the Physical and Mathematical volumes there have been published 3021 pages; of these 1624 are by Cambridge men, and 915 by actual residents at our University. In the volumes dealing with the Biological sciences the proportion is not so striking, but this may probably be largely due to the fact that the principal Physiological journal is edited and published at Cambridge, and that a leading journal of Anatomy is also edited there. However, even here the numbers are sufficiently striking. Out of 2459 pages in the Biological volumes during the same period, 794 are by Cambridge men, and 409 by actual residents. If the whole of these volumes be considered together, we find that during the past three years 5480

pages have been published, that 2418 were contributed by Cambridge men, and 1324 by residents. I do not think then that it is too much to claim that nearly one-half of British Science emanates from our University.

At first sight it may strike you that if this is the state of things we have not much to fear, but such a view would, I think, be a mistaken one. We have had at Cambridge a succession of very remarkable teachers. Considering only one branch of study, and naming only those whom we have lost, all but one, I regret to say, by death, I may point to Clerk-Maxwell, Rayleigh, Adams, and Cayley. The influence of such men has permeated the whole teaching of the place, and has created successors and subordinates worthy of them. I would ask then whether it is fair that our teachers should only be furnished with inferior appliances.

There is danger that in the long run the able and accomplished men, whom Oxford and Cambridge are sending out to the newer Universities, may draw away from us many of the ablest men to their first-class laboratories, and this would be the beginning of the downfall of Cambridge. I myself think that we shall hold our own. There is still time for us to do so, but the meeting here to-day affords evidence of the general feeling that it is time for us to bestir ourselves. (Applause.)

The Committee, the formation of which I am to second, will have as its duty to circulate yearly to the members of the University Association a statement of what has been done and of what is still wanting, and I believe that many members of the Association, who would otherwise be ignorant of our needs are likely to think of doing their old University a good turn, and will pass on a statement of its requirements to others. I beg leave to second this resolution. (Applause.)

The CHANCELLOR said:

In putting this resolution to the meeting, I think you will be interested in hearing that Lord Rothschild has informed me of that of which he is too modest to inform the meeting himself, that his Firm proposes to contribute to the new endowment of Cambridge the sum of £10,000. (Applause.) After the very

interesting speech he made, I am sure I may convey to him your most grateful thanks. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The BISHOP OF LONDON said:

My Lord Duke, Mr Vice-Chancellor, my lords and gentlemen, I have never been more conscious of what I owe to my University than I have been this afternoon. I have listened to many things, I have been interested in them all, I have agreed with them all, and I have nothing left to say. But at the same time it is expected of anyone who has received a University education that he should show that, although he has nothing to say, the proceedings of to-day have his sympathy. That is the sole object that I have before me in the very few remarks I will make.

You have been reminded that in our Universities we have inherited a system which is unique, and although, I admit, some of you have cast an eager longing eye on the unfathomable resources of the States—(a laugh)—I am sure I am expressing the opinion of you all when I say you would rather have your ancient freedom and independence, and do without State contributions. It is a peculiar characteristic of our Universities that we are free from any external interference, and have been in the past entirely self-governing. May that long continue. (Hear, hear.) Of course, one result of that has been we have never ehanged our ways until quite modern times. The endowments that were most needed in former times for the advantage of the University were the endowments of Colleges. Thus a system grew up by which the University was merged in a confederation of Colleges. But in this generation we have seen the necessity of restoring the University without interfering with the Colleges. The Colleges are the handmaidens of the University, and that is the idea of the University which is dominant in Cambridge, and dominant amongst all her sons outside.

We are met here this afternoon that we may revive, or restore, or perhaps, really create the position of the University of Cambridge with regard to the Colleges. I remember it was once my privilege to shew a learned German through our University. I took him through one of the Colleges after another thinking it would impress him, but I am afraid it did not, for after a

time he turned to me and said, "I have seen where you live, I have seen where you pray, and I have seen where you dine, but I have not seen where you work!" And then I was obliged to admit that that was the weak part of our system. Our predecessors in the past had made ample provision for the other needs of the University, but they had not arranged for that important need. So I turned the conversation, and made reference to the excellence of our teachers. He was much impressed, and asked me what a Fellow was, and after hearing my response he said, "Ach, er ist eine juristische Person." That was the furthest extent I could get him to go in understanding the anomalous position of a Fellow as contrasted with a Professor.

I have been asked to speak this afternoon because, as an old Cambridge man, I am naturally interested in my old colleagues having all that they want. I am so far removed from the University now that I can bear my testimony to the enormous contribution that Cambridge teachers are making to the good of this country; the lives that they live, the ideas that they send forth, their pursuit of research, and their criticising of the results of each other's research—(laughter),—all that is a contribution of the most valuable kind to the maintenance of knowledge in the high position in which it ought to stand in relation to the whole of the forces of the country. Lord Rothschild has remarked that much as England has done in the past in various fields of knowledge, there is cast upon this generation the duty of carrying knowledge into further fields. Hitherto, our commerce has been founded upon our practical capacity. Lord Rothschild has indicated, and I am sure he would wish me to say even more emphatically, that it is absolutely necessary that still more of what used to be called academic principles should in the future be carried into the workshop and into the office; that there is a need that we should really carry something more of the scientific exactness, which the Universities of other nations have succeeded in teaching their population,—we should carry that scientific exactness, as well as the practical capacity we have inherited from our forefathers, into the conduct of the business of modern times.

That has been felt in other countries. I remember talking to the President of an American University. I asked him how he got his resources. "Well," he said, "I get them mostly from the

merchants. The other day there was a singular episode. I went into a merchant's office to ask for a contribution to University purposes. He said, 'I know what you want; you have come for money; I am too busy to talk; there,' and he flung his chequebook across the table, 'fill in what you want, and go away as soon as possible." (Laughter and applause.) This Association, I presume, is to establish a means whereby the same spirit can be evoked in the mind of the English citizen. Lord Rothschild has set a magnificent example, and it is only necessary there should be an organisation to carry that example further, and convey to the minds of others the great need of the University, and the importance of supplying that need, not merely for the University itself, and the promotion of its influence on England at large, but also for carrying more accurate knowledge into the various branches of life upon which the prosperity of this country depends. I move.

"That the Committee be empowered to elect past and present members of the University, and other persons known to be interested in, and willing to promote, its welfare as original members of the Association, and to draw up a constitution and rules in general accordance with the proposals now adopted by this meeting."

The REGISTRARY (Mr J. W. CLARK) said:

At this late hour of the afternoon, and after the excellent speeches that we have listened to, I shall be exceedingly brief, and confine myself to matters that are thoroughly practical. In the first place, I should like to point out that this attitude of the University in appearing as a beggar is no new one. From the earliest times, almost all our public buildings have been put up by subscriptions, certainly with the kind help of benefactors. This was the case with the Schools, now the University Library; with the tower of Great St Mary's Church, to beg for which the Proctors are said to have ridden round the country; with the Senate House and the façade of the Library in the last century; and in more recent times with the Printing Press and the Observatory, at least to some extent. The Fitzwilliam Museum is due to the liberality of a single nobleman; and the Divinity

School to that of Professor Selwyn. As for the complex ranges of buildings which contain the Museums, Laboratories, and Lecture Rooms for Natural Science, though they were begun at the sole cost of the University, which had for many years exercised a wise economy in order to have money enough in hand to build what was then necessary, they would never have reached their present state of completeness had it not been for the liberality of benefactors, among whom, as you have already been informed, we must enumerate our late and our present Chancellor.

I think it is important that this point should be thoroughly understood, because I have often heard people say, in the course of numerous conversations that have been held on the scheme before us, that it was undignified on the part of the University to ask for funds. I fail to see the shame of being poor, and, as I have shewn, it is strictly in accordance with precedent to ask for help.

In the next place I will mention briefly the more important objects for which we want immediate help. It has been remarked that contributions should not be ear-marked. That is a counsel of perfection. People naturally like to know how their money will be spent; they prefer one object to another; and they will go on ear-marking their gifts. Let them do so, provided always they do not give any more prizes, of which we have too many already. Only let us, on the other hand, give a full list of our needs, general and particular. I cannot do this completely now, but it will be done by authority before long.

First, we want additional accommodation at the Library, which is, of course, the fountain head of all knowledge in the place. The Library requires to be extended, new bookcases provided, and other means for study furnished similar to what they have in the noble reading-room at Oxford. Then, we want new business premises; we practically have none at present. Then the Department of Botany is entirely without space for teaching purposes; teaching is there restricted to one long and inconvenient gallery in a corner of the Museums. The Sedgwick Museum of Geology has had a noble beginning in the donations of the friends of the late Professor Sedgwick, amongst whom was our late Chancellor, but we cannot build it without outside aid. We want some £18,000 more. Then there is the Museum of

Ethnology which has no accommodation at all, practically. Then there is the Law School, and rooms for examination purposes; you have already heard that we are obliged to examine our students in almost any place that is large enough, be it suitable or unsuitable. Then come the new buildings for Medicine and Pathology—sciences of vast importance to the community at large, but at Cambridge, notwithstanding our excellent system of medical teaching, quite unprovided with adequate class-rooms and laboratories. Nor must I forget the extension of departments already existing, as Zoology, Physics, and Engineering.

With regard to these necessities, let me read a telegram received by the Vice-Chancellor since we have been in this room from Baron von Hügel, the Director of the Museum of Archæology and Ethnology. After regretting that he could not himself be present, he says: "I should like if possible that attention should be drawn to the fact that not only is the educational side of the Museum crippled by its present conditions, but that valuable and unreplaceable collections are now actually being lost to the University by the non-existence of an adequate museum-building."

What the Baron says about his own Department may be said about nearly all those which I have just mentioned to you, and I can only heartily hope that soon, with the kind assistance of friends, we may remove this reproach from us. Do not suppose I undervalue the teaching side of the University. Far from it; I am most anxious there should be a large sum contributed to us for general purposes, but at the same time our special needs are very pressing, and unless we have adequate buildings it is obvious that the best teachers in the world will be useless. I beg leave to second the resolution. (Applause.)

The resolution was put and carried.

The Vice-Chancellor:

My Lord Chancellor and gentlemen,—May I be allowed before you separate to tender you, my Lord, on behalf of the University our very grateful thanks for your having called this meeting—(applause)—and also for all the trouble that your Grace has taken in arranging that the meeting should be a success? I personally feel guilty when I think of the number of letters, and number of

interviews I have exacted from our Chancellor; and our Chancellor has in this, as in many other things, shewn himself exceedingly alive to the interests of our University. I propose a vote of thanks to the Chancellor. (Applause.)

Dr BUTLER:

The motion scarcely requires a seconder, but may I be allowed the privilege of adding only one word to what has fallen from the Vice-Chancellor in assuring your Grace, on behalf of us all, that this memorable day will long live in the grateful memory of Cambridge men? (Applause.)

The CHANCELLOR:

Gentlemen, I beg to thank you for the very kind resolution which you have just passed, and to assure you that anything I have been able to do to promote the success of this meeting has been very willingly and cheerfully done. I think that it may fairly be said that the meeting has been one of an exceptionally remarkable and interesting character, and I trust that the practical results which may hereafter flow from it will be proportionate to the interest of our inaugural meeting. I think I ought to have mentioned in the course of my observations the very liberal assistance which the University has recently received, not, I think, in any way in consequence of the formation of this Association, but solely actuated by feelings of public spirit on the part of the Drapers' Company—(applause)—who have, I believe, indicated to the Vice-Chancellor their intention to contribute for ten years the sum of £800 a year in support of a Professorship of Agriculture. (Applause.) That is an example of liberality which ought not to be overlooked upon such an occasion as this, and I am sure I am expressing the thoughts of every member of the University when I say how greatly we appreciate this act on the part of this public-spirited Company. (Applause.)

The meeting closed at 4.45.

Cambridge:
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